



Superior Reliability and Performance

### Ultrafast to Ultraprecision

Roy Harris, Joris van Nunen, Frank Gäbler



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# **Talk Overview**



- Introduction
- Application Sweet Spots Femto- vs. Picosecond lasers
- Trends in Ultrafast lasers
- Summary



## The broadest selection of ultrafast industrial solutions





2016



## **Ultrafast Lasers in Materials Processing**

- Any material
- Minimal damage (HAZ) to surrounding material
- Unparalleled precision and quality
- But how do you choose the right ultrafast laser?
  - Pico vs. femtosecond
  - Wavelength

HERENT.

Marking of ice (frozen water)





30µm slots in 100µm tungsten



# Markets for Industrial Ultra Short Pulse lasers





Automotive & Aerospace Micro-structuring Marking for tracing High aspect ratio drilling Biomedical Devices Microfluidics Tube drilling & cutting Miniaturization Consumer Electronics RF substrates µ-via drilling Transistor trimming Plastic electronics Mobile Display Glass cutting Sapphire ablation Film cutting Sensor structuring Semi-con Electronics Low-k scribing Silicon drilling Interposer drilling HB LED dicing







# What is the application Sweet Spot for low cost picosecond-Lasers







### **Sapphire Wafer Dicing**

- Laser dicing faster than saw
- Higher LED-efficiency & yield
- Machines cost \$150k-200k lasers must be inexpensive

### **Precision Marking & Surface Structuring**

- Price sensitive
- Engraving of high quality luxury goods or molds.
- Periodic structure e.g. on medical implants inhibits growth of organisms



# What is the application Sweet Spot for femtosecond-Lasers

### Cutting nitinol & bioresorbable polymer stents.

- No HAZ or burrs
- No backwall damage for tubes <100µm</li>
- Strut width down to 10µm
- No Post processing

### Catheter balloon texturing

- 99%+ yield
- No burrs, melt, recast, clean edge features
- Surface roughness: Ra < 1 μm
- Part to Part Consistency  $\pm 4 \ \mu m$









# Performance comparison of femtosecond vs. picosecond

- Tests performed in IR @ rep. rate of 250 kHz and a pulse overlap of 60%.
- A rectangular structure of 2.5x0.3mm was ablated
- Pulse duration was varied: 400fs, 800fs, 1,5ps, 5ps, 10ps and 19ps.



### Monaco

Femtosecond

- High average power of 40W
- Pulse Duration 400fs-10ps
- Up to 4MHz repetition rate (1MHz standard)
- Seeder burst mode capable

Hyper Rapid

- High performance 100W-class system
- Pulse Duration <10ps
- Highest pulse energy: 250uJ
- Three wavelengths

### Picosecond



# Experimental Ablation Results for different pulses



Ablation efficiency on Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>

- Processing brittle materials **ps pulse** duration enables higher ablation efficiency.
- Optimum efficiency at high fluence



Ablation efficiency on Steel

- Processing steel **fs pulse** duration enables higher ablation efficiency.
- Efficiency curve is steeper indicating a smaller process window

Burst Mode operation enables use of higher laser power





Stainless steel 250 um hole



- Ability to make special hole shapes, custom tapers, unique entrance / exit features
  - Surface Ra:<0.1µm
  - Controlled Taper 23°- (-15°)

- ±1µm accuracy
- Fuel flow tolerance ± 1%



# What are Appropriate Pulse Lengths and Pulse Energy?

High aspect ratio features in brittle materials demand average power and pulse energy

100W

Sapphire shows highest ablation rate with longer pules





Polymers benefit from shortest possible pulse due to inability to conduct heat



Small functional surfaces Feature size limits the usable power



# **Trends in Industrial Ultrafast Lasers**

# Increasing ease of use and lower cost of ownership drive adoption of ultrafast lasers

### Reduced Size & Standardized interfacing

- Standard output beam diameter at all wavelengths.
- Integrated control electronics & extensive Internal data logging for remote diagnostics
- Standard Coherent GUI for easy integration and remote service

### **Designed for Service**

All components are field replaceable units incl. harmonics module





### Hyper Rapid NX

- Same performance as prior HyperRapid
- 100W, <10ps, >250µJ
- Burst mode capable
- Increased ease of use @ lower COO



# Summary



- With the availability of industrial femtosecond lasers it became challenging for customers to choose the best suited laser for their application.
- Some sweet spot applications for fs and ps lasers are well known and have been described.
- Tests are leading to the conclusion that most brittle materials show highest ablation efficiencies with pico second and steel with femto second lasers. Burst mode operation enables use of higher laser power.
- Increasing ease of use and lower cost of ownership drive adoption of ultrafast lasers





### Thank you!

Joris van Nunen Coherent Kaiserslautern Joris.vanNunen@coherent.com



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